Meck Jeffersonian.

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON,———"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—*Madison*

VOLUME 2, } CHARLOTTE, N. C., AUGUST 2, 1842.

TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly, at *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if paid in advance; or *Three Dollars*, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure *six* subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of *ten* subscribers may have the paper one year for *Twenty Dollars* in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least ONE MONTH before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement.

Original Subscribers will not be allowed to discontinue the paper before the expiration of the first year without paying for a full year's subscription.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at *One Dollar* per square for the first insertion, and *Twenty-five Cents* for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged *twenty-five per cent.* higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars*, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

Weekly Almanac for August, 1842.

DAYS.	SUN RISE	SUN SET.	MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H.	M.
2 Tuesday,	5 6	6 54				
3 Wednesday,	5 7	6 52				
4 Thursday,	5 8	6 51	Last Quarter,	28	10	28 M.
5 Friday,	5 9	6 50	New Moon	20	8	50 M.
6 Saturday,	5 10	6 50	First Quarter,	12	11	56 M.
7 Sunday,	5 10	6 49	Full Moon,	22	4	2 M.
8 Monday.	5 11	6 48				

Alexander Bethune,

TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his sincere thanks to the citizens of Charlotte and the public in general, for the liberal patronage he has received; and hopes by strict attention to business to continue to merit a liberal share of public patronage. He has now several first rate workmen employed and has just received his Spring and Summer Fashions. He will warrant *good fits* on all occasions.

Orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention. His shop will be found in the North-East wing of Mr. Leroy Springs' brick building.

☞ *A liberal discount made to cash customers.*

Charlotte, April 12, 1842. 57...r

ALABAMA

Land for Sale.

THE undersigned wishes to dispose of a TRACT OF LAND in Pickens County, Alabama. The tract is an even section, being a mile square, and containing

640 *ACRES*:

It is all up-land, lies level, and produces excellent corn and cotton: there is cleared on the tract about thirty acres, all fresh, and well fenced; a good double log-cabin, a well, and spring.

Mr. John Linebarger, recently of Lincoln County, N. C., lives near the place, and also Mr. Rossell, from the same County, I believe, who if applied to can give a satisfactory account of the premises. It is in a good neighborhood, and beyond example healthy.

There is also upon the place a stock of Cattle of about sixteen head, thirty or forty Sheep, and a stock of Hogs. I offer the whole for two thousand Dollars, (good money) one half cash, and the balance in twelve months.

Here is an opportunity for one who wishes to emigreat, to procure land already open and stocked, whereby he will not be subject to delays and drawbacks as those are who have to start on a place unimproved.

Should this meet the eye of any one who wishes to remove to Alabama, I am sure he would do well to make enquiry of

LINCOLN CLARK.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., June 30, 1842. 72...4w

Carolina Inn,

CHARLOTTE, NORTH-CAROLIVA.

THE above Establishment, situated on main-street, north of the Court House, in the Town of Charlotte, N. C., is still kept open by the undersigned for the accommodation of the public. The proprietor feels confident of his ability to give entire satisfaction to all who may patronise his House. The travelling public will find at the Carolina Inn every comfort, convenience and attention necessary to refresh and reinvigorate both man and horse. Particular pains will be bestowed on the Table, Bar, and Beds—that every thing shall be in the most sumptuous and neat order;—and the Stables will always be supplied with abundance and attended by faithful, experienced Hostlers. In short, the subscriber is determined to keep up the accommodations at his House in a style unsurpassed by any similar establishment in the interior country. All he asks from the public is, to give him a call.

Drovers can at all times be supplied with convenient and well enclosed LOTS, on moderate terms, and furnished with grain at a low price.

JENNINGS B. KERR.

Charlotte, June 2, 1842. 65...r

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust from John Sloan to me, I will *on the 4th Monday of July next*, at the Court House in Charlotte, expose to public sale, about Twenty Acres of WOOD LAND lying about a mile and a half from Charlotte;—also, the undivided interest of the said Sloan in the Lemons gold mine Tract. Terms of sale made known at the time.

NAT. W. ALEXANDER, Trustee.

June 23, 1842. 68...

TRAVELLERS,

TAKE NOTICE.

TIMOTHY R. HUGHES

HAVING obtained the MANSION HOUSE for public accommodation, informs his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to receive and entertain all who may favor him with their patronage.

His TABLE shall always be well and plentifully supplied with every thing the country affords, to please and satisfy the palate even of an epicure.

His BAR will be found furnished with a choice selection of Liquors, Wines and Cordials, both foreign and domestic.

His STABLES shall be constantly attended by faithful and attentive hostlers and supplied with abundant provender.

N. B. The Stage Office is kept at the Mansion House.

Charlotte, N. C., May 23, 1842. 64....6m

☞ REMOVAL. ☜

Dr. J. M. Happoldt

HAS removed to the Office directly opposite Maj. Joseph Smith's Hotel, where he may be found by his friends and the public, and consulted at all times, unless professionally engaged.

☞ A report has been industriously circulated for *effect*, relative to his charges. They have been pronounced extravagant. He takes this opportunity to state to the public, that he holds himself ready at any time to compare charges, and weigh his service with any of the Faculty. He wishes it to be distinctly understood, that his CHARGES *shall in all cases be* REASONABLE.

Jan. 4, 1842. 43...tf

FACTS AND FIGURES.

In a recent speech in the House of Representatives, Mr. *Watterson* of Tenn., exposed the falsified promises of the Whig majority in Congress in the following "knock-down" manner. Mr. W.'s assertions were not disputed, because they cannot be refuted:

Public Expenditures, Retrenchment and Reform.—They came into power on the 4th March, 1841.—Let us compare the last year of Mr. Van Buren with the first year of the Whigs.

Van Buren expended in 1840 - -	$22,389,356
The Whigs expended in 1841 - -	26,300,000
In 1842, '3, and '4, they propose to expend in each year, after making all their retrenchments, the sum of - - - - - -	$26 or 27,000,000

The Secretary goes much higher, but the chairman of the Committee on Manufactures, and Mr. Clay, in his speech on his resolutions, puts the probable expenditures down, at the least, for the last mentioned sum of $27,000,000, and this, too, after all their contemplated reforms. Mr. Saltonstall has expressly told us, in his speech on the Tariff, "we should however remember that the estimate of twenty-seven millions supposes retrenchment." True, they may kill off a few clerks and pages, and dismiss a few old carts from the service about the public grounds, but after all this is said and done, this Administration, in the first year, spent $26,300,000, and propose for the other three to spend twenty-seven millions. Who hears now *since* the election, what he heard every day *before* it,—anything about the 13 millions of Mr. Adams's administration, as the criterion of the expenditures of this? On the contrary, look at the picture of expenditures as given by the Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures, (Mr. Saltonstall.) He is one of the very leaders of the Whig party in this House, and tells us as follows: "What is our financial condition? The Treasury is empty—we all know our revenue falls short, and has long fallen short of our expenditures; and whilst we are talking about the amount of our debt, whether it be 18 or 20 millions, or more, it is going on increasing; ☞ and at the end of every month since the Congress has been in session, the debt was perhaps one million more than it was at the commencement." Growing at the rate of one million of dollars per month!!—God of Heaven, what are we coming to? What a *change* has indeed been effected by turning out the Democrat! They spent $22,389,356 per year—the Whigs acknowledge that they can't get along with less than 26 or 27 millions. Beside this, the Whigs, by their own statements, in fifteen months have created a national debt of 18 or 20 millions, and that it is still growing at the rate of one million per month! I will not undertake to say what has gone with all this money. We know that some 25 or 30 thousand dollars were *given* away to the family of Gen. Harrison. He was President one month; for that the Constitution and law allowed him something more than $2,000, but they voted to his window the full amount for the whole year. Besides this, the then Cabinet, after the death of Gen. Harrison, instead of giving him a decent and honorable interment, according to the usage of all Christian nations, and as worthy of one lately filling so exalted a station, issued their orders and collected at the President's all manner of frippery, of silk gloves, kid gloves, crapes, &c., to be distributed freely to the crowd who might choose to go up and help themselves to whatever they pleased, until the funeral expenses amounted to something more than $3,000. Let no man charge that I object to the necessary and proper expenses in burying the late President. But I do object to such shameless and unprofitable distribution of silly finery among the crowd, many of whom, by their incessant importunity for office, had contributed to his death. And more than all, do I object to the payment of such largesses, by a Whig Congress, which at this very session have refused to refund to General Jackson the $1,000 fine imposed upon him at New Orleans. General Jackson saved the most important city of this Union. In saving it he was compelled to proclaim martial law. For this he was arraigned and tried, and fined in the sum of $1,000. He bowed submission to the law, and paid down the money—that money you have had the use of for many years, and you have refused at this session to give it back to the General in his old age. Sir, a little more than one-third of what was wasted in useless finery on the crowd, and in hack hire for loafers who were too lazy or too proud to walk in a funeral procession, would have restored the fine to this brave old soldier and patriot. The generous deed would have smoothed his dying pillow, and re-animated with gratitude a heart which, whilst it lives, whether you give back the money or not, can never fail to beat high for the honor, the happiness and glory of his country.

Congressional.

SPEECH OF
Mr. SAUNDERS of N. Carolina,

Delivered in the House of Representatives on 5th July, 1842.

The bill which had been vetoed by the President being rejected, and the general tariff bill having been taken up on the 5th of July, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House—

Mr. SAUNDERS spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman: I am happy in having obtained the floor, as it enables me to say some things and to express some views on matters which the limits of your hour rule on yesterday forbade, but which I hope to be able to do to-day. My experience as a member of this House has led me to observe that, whenever the capitalist presents himself at your bar—no matter in what character or shape—he never fails to find within these walls warm, zealous, and able advocates; because he always comes with the disinterested professions of the patriot, asking nothing for himself, everything for the country. If he comes as a bank monopolist, asking exclusive privileges,—still all is for the country, as he only seeks to improve the currency, and to regulate the exchanges. If he comes as a manufacturer, asking protection for the great business in which he is engaged,—all is for the country, as he only wishes to build up home industry, and add to the wages of labor. If in the capacity of the merchant, his only wish is to give prosperity to commerce and agriculture. It is the farmer alone, the great producer of all that gives life and support to the nation, who is but too seldom thought of here—except when the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, as on the present occasion, seeks the avenue to his pocket, under the pretext of advancing the general welfare. So you have your committees on the currency, on manufactures and commerce, each ably sustaining the great interest confided to their charge. But I may be asked here, as I have been elsewhere, if I am not willing to relieve the treasury—to restore the fallen credit of the country? I ask, in turn, what was the relief promised, and what is it you propose? If it be by again filling that treasury to overflowing, and thus leading to those expenditures which have been condemned as extravagant, then I, for one, cannot go with you. You propose to levy, by the bills on your table, thirty-two millions upon imports alone, with the view of collecting and providing a net revenue of twenty-seven and a half or twenty-eight millions of dollars. I ask, sir, if this is the relief promised, and this the way you propose to redeem the pledges given to the people before coming into power? It will be recollected that, at the extra session, on the discussion of the bank, the friends of that measure contended that was one of the issues which were before the people; and that I then had occasion to refer to the speech of Mr. Badger, which had been used as a sort of text-book by the Whig orators in my own State; and I beg now to refer to the same document, to see how far this question of the tariff was there submitted to the people. But I presume no Whig from that State will be bold enough to affirm that any one ventured there to express himself in favor of a protective tariff, or for a violation of the compromise act of 1833. Mr. Badger, in his Granville speech, says:

"But why is the subject of the tariff brought forward at all? It was settled years ago by the compromise act. *Who proposes to disturb it? Who desires to increase the duties? Certainly neither General Harrison nor any of his friends.* But the Administration has lately recommended to Congress the propriety of increasing some of the duties, or of imposing duties on some articles received under the compromise bill duty free. Then how stands Mr. Van Buren affected towards this subject? Is he an advocate of a protective tariff? You will scarcely discover from what he says, for 'non-committal' is his rule; but, if you look to his acts, you will find that he has been foremost among those who carry farthest the protective system. He voted for the tariff of 1824, and for that of 1828. The bill of 1828 was deemed so oppressive to the South, that its familiar appellation *with us* has been 'the bill of abominations;' and it was this which drove South Carolina into nullification, and very nearly produced a civil war."

Such were the language and the doctrines of the Whigs in North Carolina before the election. If they were "non-committal" then, they are certainly not so now. At your extra session, you passed a bill raising the duties to 20 per cent. on all articles then admitted free of duty, with the exception of a few enumerated articles. So that, at your first session, you actually do what Mr. Badger condemned the late Administration for proposing—if necessary to raise revenue. And you now propose to violate the act of compromise, and impose a protective tariff but little short of that of 1828. *Then*, it was denounced as "a bill of abominations;" *now*, it is the great Whig measure of relief; and your great leader would seem to rejoice in the distresses of the country, because, as he supposes, it renders such a measure necessary to relieve the treasury. The compromise act, both in letter and spirit, is now to be violated; and because, as the gentleman from Boston [Mr. APPLETON] has told us, the manufacturers were never parties to it; because, as he says, "they considered it an abandonment of the principle of protection." The gentleman made other singular developments, for a Clay man, as to Mr. Clay's private course with his tariff friends. He tried to satisfy them the compromise act contained no abandonment of the protective policy, "*and that no future Congress would be bound by it;*" and that "circumstances might occur which would make a greater revenue necessary them that which would be produced under the act."

Such was the secret language of Henry Clay to his tariff friends in 1833, whilst he openly sustained the act as binding on the country; and in 1837 eloquently protested against any change, even to reduce revenue, as violating its provisions. The act, says the gentleman, was made by the Jackson men and the nullifiers, for the purpose of getting the latter out of their difficulties. It contained, says the gentleman, an abandonment of the principle of protection, and yet was only passed to relieve the nullifiers. I hope, then, in future, the credit will be given to the much-abused nullifiers for this act of favor to the South, and not to the great pacificator, Henry Clay. But to return to my argument. Whether we take the bill as reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, from that on Manufactures, or that of the Secretary of the Treasury, the difference is like that of my uncle Toby's hat—between the old cocked hat, and the old hat cocked. The object and design of each are protection and high revenue. It is stated by Mr. Lowndes—one of the most virtuous and patriotic statesmen this country has ever known, whose death every lover of the country most deeply deplores—that the tariff of 1816, which, as chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, he reported, was framed on the principle of revenue and encouragement; that, under the embargo, non-intercourse, and war, many flourishing manufactures had sprung up, which all were disposed to foster, as well as to encourage others which might afterwards arise. With this view, a duty of 25 per cent. was considered as sufficiently high. But with this the manufacturers were not satisfied; and at the next Congress (1818) succeeded in raising the duties to 33 1-3 per cent. Not content with this, they applied again in 1820; but, after a full and able discussion, were defeated. But their cupidity was not thus to be foiled. In 1824 they were more successful; and the gentleman from Boston will allow me to say to him that, if I have been led into errors on this subject, they were taught me then by Daniel Webster, and the then member from his city. Thus successful, Congress was led to pass the bill of 1828, which drove the South to the point of madness. We had, then, the compromise act of 1833, which gave quiet and repose to the country. But that is now to be violated. Revenue is the word—direct taxes, or excise, or impost, are the alternatives. I am free to say, the people I represent (as I am myself) are in favor of the collection of revenue from our foreign importations, in preference to a tax upon our lands and property. It is the more acceptable to us, if for nothing else, that it at least has the appearance of being voluntary—if that can be called so, which we pay from necessity. Your farmer may dispense with his broadcloth coat for himself, and with a silk gown for his wife; but cannot do without his iron and his salt; nor will he willingly give up, if he desires peace and comfort in his family, his sugar and coffee.

Mr. Chairman, it was the object of my friend from South Carolina, [Mr. *Pickens*,] in his eloquent remarks, to satisfy the committee that, if you pass the bill imposing such high duties as it proposes, you will fail to collect the amount of revenue you desire, and be driven, in your necessities, to resort to direct taxes, or some other mode of supplying your wants. It shall be my purpose to show you ought not, even if you could, to levy so heavy a tax as you propose, in the present distressed condition of the country; but that you can and should bring down your expenditures to an economical administration of the Government. Your chairman of Ways and Means says it is necessary to have this large amount. And how is this necessity established? We are first called to the statement accompanying the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, made on the 9th May last:

"The following estimate of the expenditures of the years 1842, 1843, and 1844, exhibits the measure of income necessary to be raised during the same period:

For the year 1842.			
Civil, foreign intercourse and miscellaneous, military and naval, as estimated - - - - -			$24,424,358 95
Permanent appropriations - -			932,000 00
Debt due by corporate cities, principal and interest - - - -			135,900 00
Parts of the old public debt - -			5,000 00
3 and 5 per cent. funds due to the States, including the sums due to Mississippi and Alabama, under the late law - - - -			412,000 00
Interest payable in 1842, on the loan of 1841 and 1842 - -	$513,000		
Redemption of treasury-notes, including interest	7,400,000		
		7,913,000 00	
			33,822,258 95
For the year 1843.			
Civil, foreign intercourse and miscellaneous, military and naval - -		$24,424,358 95	
Permanent appropriations - -		932,000 00	
Debt due by corporate cities - -		132,000 00	
Parts of the old public debt - -		5,000 00	
3 and 5 per cent. funds due to the States - - -		362,000 00	
Interest payable in 1843 on loan -		1,003,000 00	
Redemption of treasury-notes, including interest -		5,300,000 00	
			32,158,658 95
For the year 1844.			
Civil, foreign intercourse and miscellaneous, military and naval - -		24,424,358 95	
Permanent appropriations - -		932,000 00	
Debt due by corporate cities - -		128,700 00	
Parts of the old public debt - -		5,000 00	
3 and 5 per cent. funds due to the States - - -		100,000 00	
Interest payable in 1844 on loan -		1,003,000 00	
Principal of the loan, payable 1st January, 1845 - -		5,668,976 88	
			32,262,035 83
Total - - -			- 98,242,953 73"

From which it will be seen the *ordinary expenses* of the Government for the years 1842, 1843, and 1844, are estimated at $25,354,358 95, besides seven millions more for debts, treasury notes, and other liabilities. Not content with this, the gentleman tells us "experience is the only true test in these matters," and he gives us the "disburdsements during the four years of Mr. Van Buren's administration, for the *ordinary expenses* of the Government," as will be found in Doc. 580, page 31, as furnished the House at the extra session, viz:

In 1837 - - -	$31,610,003 09
In 1838 - - -	31,544,396 19

was put
mittee tell
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ditures may, in time of p
000,000 per annum." You
portunity and the power, and you have done nothing. You propose to raise your tariff, increase your revenue, tempt men to engage in manufacturing, and then you will reduce. But the gentleman from New York says he only proposes twenty-four millions for expenditure, and three millions and a half for debt, as he supposed there might be a reduction of some three or four millions. But what did the gentleman tell us? That, in the attempt which had been made in this House (proposed and carried mainly by the votes of Democrats) to reduce the navy and army bills some three or four millions, it was rash, and against the public interest; and the Senate have refused their concurrence in these propositions of reform. The gentleman will pardon me; but I am forced to say, I would as soon trust the innocent lamb into the jaws of the voracious wolf, as put a full treasury under the control of a Whig Congress, and expect reform. How stands the facts? You have now been fifteen months in power, and Congress in actual session eleven months with Whig majorities in both branches. At your extra session your appropriations amounted to 5,043,105. The bill reported to this House, from the list I now hold in my hand, prepared by the Clerk, coming with the sanction of Whig committees, amounts up to the 1st day of June, to the enormous sum of $32,747,669; besides what is to be settled at the departments, and the bills reported to the Senate, which cannot, under the most moderate calculation, make the whole less than forty millions. You have now an authorized debt of seventeen millions by loans, and an actual issue of nine millions in treasury notes—making a debt of twenty-six millions, which you are more likely to add to than to diminish. Go on, sir—pass the bill to repay the claimants for their losses incurred during the maritime war with France, under the elder Adams, and which have been refused by Congress for the last forty years;—pass the bill sent from the Senate, giving to Massachusetts a bounty for her peaceable conduct during the late war, of some $200,000 or $300,000, in addition to what has already been paid;—add to the list the bill for the relief of the heirs of Gen. Hull, for his cowardly surrender of your brave troops at Detroit;—then add to this dark catalogue the assumption of the State debts;—and if you do not establish for this Whig Congress a character "damned to everlasting fame" in the estimate of all honest and patriotic men, I am no prophet.

To return to the consideration of the tariff: It is a question of dispute between the friends and opponents of the system, whether the duty falls most heavily on the exporter, the importer, or the consumer. The argument of the manufacturer is, that

low duties operate to the advantage of the foreign producer, as they enable him to get a higher price; and that is the reason why the article in this country is as dear with a low as with a high duty. But, however that fact may be, so far as he is concerned, whether the article is raised in value abroad, or by the duty here, the price is increased, which gives him the advantage of getting higher prices for his article. One thing is certain—the manufacturer is [illegible] asking for high duties; which he would [illegible] to do; unless he were to be the gainer. [illegible]nds, [illegible]icle, [illegible]isfy [illegible]nise [illegible]s of [illegible]elds, Let [illegible]kets [illegible]bac- [illegible]om- [illegible]wed [illegible]port [illegible]on- [illegible]ave- [illegible]ears [illegible]her [illegible]ery [illegible]t of [illegible]t is [illegible] the [illegible]ges [illegible]eas- [illegible]bor [illegible]rers [illegible]it is [illegible]ed; [illegible] the [illegible]self [illegible]abo- [illegible]am [illegible]har- [illegible]om- [illegible]ion. [illegible]al- [illegible]ere [illegible] not [illegible]een [illegible]ress [illegible]ate, [illegible]the [illegible] the [illegible]ed; [illegible]hat [illegible] hat [illegible]hey [illegible]eir [illegible]air- [illegible]gis- [illegible]ing [illegible]ose [illegible]the [illegible]the [illegible]he [illegible]ad [illegible]g- [illegible]de- [illegible]sed [illegible] of [illegible]ple [illegible]de- [illegible]ler [illegible]n- [illegible]re- [illegible]ct, [illegible]ne [illegible] is [illegible]on [illegible]s; [illegible]el, [illegible]ats [illegible]on [illegible]er [illegible]po- [illegible]a- [illegible]h- [illegible]nd [illegible]or [illegible]rer, like [illegible]s, not on his [illegible] even four years [illegible]n. Where is the [illegible]y take 2½, or even 1 [illegible] of his land and the labor [illegible]ated in a paper forwarded here [illegible] influence us on the question, that lands in that section of country sell for $600 to $800 per acre. We know of no such prices with us. We did, indeed, hear such language as Mr. Clay used in his 4th of July speech, 1840:

"The fact of General Harrison's election will, of itself, powerfully contribute to the security and prosperity of the people. Confidence will immediately revive; credit will be restored; active business will return; and the prices of produce and the wages of labor will rise."

But these things are now only remembered to be laughed at; no one has experienced the promised benefit. It had been my wish to notice the argument drawn from the heavy excess of our imports over our exports, which, from 1836, was over one hundred millions. But gentlemen should remember that was the period claimed as the one of our greatest prosperity, when your States contracted their heavy debts abroad, and received, in return, railroad iron and other articles of merchandise, which increased our imports and revenue, but which now contribute to drain the country of ten to twelve millions a year to pay the interest. Do not, then, I beseech you, destroy our foreign markets, with this heavy debt hanging over and bearing down the industry of the country. The truth is, Mr. Chairman, you must curtail your expenses—not by drawing more into the treasury, but by paying less out. You must begin by repealing your land distribution bill. Let not the party feelings of gentlemen be excited; it must be done, Whig measure though it be. You object—and why? Because, say gentlemen, the amount is too trifling. When this fund is to go to the States, then it is to do wonders—relieve them from debt, save the necessity for high taxes, improve your rivers and roads, and educate the poor. But only talk of the public treasury, and then they say the amount would not even save the necessity for the tax on sugar and coffee. In the second place, it is said it will not do to repeal, because certain interests have become vested; and no one here will think of disturbing vested interests—that would be too much of a Locofoco doctrine. This brings me to notice certain resolutions passed at the last session of our Legislature, and which have been forwarded here by the Governor, as instructions as to how we were to vote. The preamble to these resolutions declares that the Whig members of that body—

"See with regret that, by the introduction of bills called 'pre-emption bills,' 'graduation bills,' and other measures into the Congress of the United States, manifest injustice is intended to the older members of the Confederacy: *Be it therefore resolved*, That this General Assembly do condemn, in the most decided manner, any act by the Congress of the United States, whatever title it may bear, which contemplates a disposition of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, otherwise than as set forth in the deeds of cession from the several States."

Such are the sentiments of the Whigs of North Carolina, as thus embodied in their resolves of 1840–'41. They were received at the extra session of Congress. They condemn, in the most decided manner, all pre-emption bills—all gifts of the public lands—all giving away, except as provided by the deeds of cession. Now, sir, what are the provisions of the distribution act passed at the extra session, which, it is said, is too sacred to be repealed? 1. It directs to be "paid to each of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Alabama, Missouri, Mississippi, Louisiona, Arkansas, and Michigan, over and above what each of the said States is entitled to by the terms of the compact," (which was from 3 to 5 per centum,) "the sum of ten per centum upon the proceeds of the sales of the public lands." 2. "There shall be granted to each of the States aforesaid five hundred thousand acres of land, for the purposes of internal improvement," provided that any quantity which any of the said States have already received is to be deducted. 3 It provides that every *bona fide* settler on the public lands shall be entitled to enter one hundred and sixty acres. Here we have a grant, a gift, and a "pre-emption," directly in violation of our instructions. But, as I voted against the bill, and for its repeal, I leave it to the Legislature, and such of their Whig friends from the State as voted for this measure, to settle this matter in their own way. We are further told, those lands belong to the States; that they are their property; and now that the public debt is paid, they should be surrendered. May I enquire as to the right of the States to this property? Where is their deed or grant? The treaties of Louisiana and of Florida, under which the larger portion of these lands are held, gave the right to the United States. The deeds of cession from Virginia, Georgia, New York, and North Carolina, conveyed them to the United States.—There is not a word to be found in them about a public debt. And if there had been, we certainly have debt enough now to cover all that is likely shortly to arise from their proceeds.

Mr. Chairman, I can well imagine how it is that the members here, representing States that are largely indebted, or those who are directly interested in a high protective tariff, can insist on retaining the proceeds of the public lands. But how members coming from States not interested in a tariff, can refuse to surrender this fund, now that it can only be supplied by taxes, is to me passing strange. Whilst on the subject of these deeds of cession, allow me here to correct a misrepresentation, which, as I learn, is extensively circulated in North Carolina. The honest people of that State have been told by the party press, and by high electioneering dignitaries, that North Carolina ceded her lands to the General Government, from the sales of which thousands have been received; and this constitutes a part of the fund about which we are now disputing. Now, what will the people there think when I say here, in my place, and defy contradiction, that not one dollar has ever been received by the General Government, under the deed of cession from North Carolina? That deed was made in 1789, and accepted in 1790. It required, in the first place, that the territory thus ceded should be erected into one or more States; and, in the second place, before the lands were sold or granted, that the military land warrants, which had been issued by North Carolina, should *first* be satisfied. In the year 1796 the first condition was complied with, in the erection of Tennessee into a State. And the land warrants which North Carolina had issued in discharge of the debt due to her revolutionary soldiers, have swept the whole of the lands, with the exception of some ends and scraps which lie scattered in such a way as to be worth but little. And these, in 1840, Congress constituted Tennessee her agent to sell at 12½ cents per acre—and that on a credit of one, two, and three years; still requiring any claim for military warrants to be first paid. So you have not, and are not likely to receive one cent from the North Carolina deed of cession. Allow me to correct another error, in regard to what I suppose will excite some surprise here—and that is, its being denied in my State that the bankrupt bill is a measure of the Whig party. I should have supposed, after having received but three Democratic votes in this House, and its repeal being prevented at this session in the other House by the vote of one of our own Senators, it could hardly have been denied that it was a Whig measure. I submit, however, an extract from the Whig caucus manifesto, in which it is claimed as amongst their measures of relief, which places it beyond question:

Extract from the address of the Congressional Whig meeting, September 13, 1841.

The bankrupt act, so earnestly and so long solicited by a large and meritorious class of our citizens, has been passed, under circumstances which cannot but reflect the highest honor upon the Representatives of many sections of the country. As a measure standing alone, it might, perhaps, have been destined to a further delay; but being brought, as it was, into that series of measures which were supposed to embrace the scheme of relief which the nation at large required, it met from a Whig Congress that support of which the chief argument and highest value are derived from the respect which every one felt to be due to a comprehensive policy, whose scope should include every interest in the nation."

I return to the receipts and expenditures, as I wish to submit a comparative view of what was received and expended in 1839 and 1840, as well as in the year 1841, and the estimates for 1842, showing the difference between the two last years of Mr. Van Buren's administration and the two first of the present; from which it appears that the expenditures of the Whigs, after all their abuse, will have exceeded Mr. Van Buren's in the two years, by more than three millions and a quarter; and that the expenditures of the Whigs, in their two years, will have exceeded their receipts for the same period near thirteen and a half millions. A beautiful commentary on their professions of economy and reform! It is idle to attempt to excuse themselves, and to cast the responsibility on the President. He has only executed the laws, and expended what they have required. With their large majorities in both branches of Congress, they are justly responsible. And, with these remarks, I shall here leave the matter. I know, when the people shall come to be correctly informed as to the facts, they will decide rightly.

I must be allowed, in conclusion, to say, I harbor no unfriendly feelings towards the manufacturers—far from it. My only wish is to defend the interests of my own section of country, and because I conceive the protective policy both selfish and as founded in error. I am disposed to see a bill passed, which would give both revenue and encouragement; and that is all which should be asked or granted. Factories have sprung up in the South, which will, I doubt not, continue to flourish; but, whether they do or not, they cannot, with my consent, be allowed to prosper at the expense of the other great interests of the country. But, sir, if you calculate on being sustained in your course by that circumstance, you will be deceived, for those amongst us who are not *political* tariff-men, will be found like Sir Robert Peel's Scotch herring dealer—free-trade in all other business, but do not disturb the monopoly in the herring-trade. You have an example of this in the tariff-men of Petersburg, Virginia. They are for a protective tariff on coarse cottons, for the benefit of their factories; but railroad iron should come duty free, for the benefit of their railroad companies. We have heretofore heard much as to the example of England; but now she is forced to relax her policy, after having brought her people to the point of starvation. So far as the necessaries of life are concerned, we hear but little on that score. Even now, more than two millions in Ireland are in rags and starvation, and forced, during one half of the year, to seek a subsistence from the hand of charity. Her political rights exist only in name; for, in three counties, with a population of upwards of a million, they are only allowed 4,000 voters; whilst in England itself, with an overgrown aristocracy, vast wealth, and every luxury, the great mass of her population is ground to the dust by taxation. Go to any of her large cities, and you find a greater number seeking shelter and food from charity, than are to be found in one-half of our States. Single houses are tenanted with eight, ten, and as high as sixteen families; whilst the wretched mother finds not either food or fire to keep alive her starving infant. Such is the condition of the most flourishing manufacturing nation on earth; and this is the state of things we are called upon to imitate. God forbid! If our countrymen wish to live and act as freemen, let them seek to become owners and cultivators of the soil; and, if they cannot do this in the old States, let them follow the mighty tide which is continually flowing west. With the Bible and the axe—those emblems of religion and enterprise—let them there seek a haven in which they may enjoy

"Health in the breeze, and shelter in the storm;"

whilst, under free constitutions and equal laws, they shall live, breathe, think, and act with all the dignity of freemen.

From the North Carolina Standard.

To the Freemen of the State.

The fourth of August is at hand. We shall have no opportunity of addressing but few of our readers, after this, before the Election will have taken place. We hope every Democrat will do his duty. Already have TWENTY STATES voted since the "whigs" came into power—and in all have they been defeated, with the exception of Massachusetts and Kentucky. Virginia, Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, and last Louisiana, have each spoken in the language of condemnation.—*Will the Freemen of North Carolina separate from our sister States of the South and remain alone as the allies of the enemy?* Will you, can you close your eyes to the present aspect of our affairs?

The "whigs" have possession of both branches of Congress. They have been sixteen months in power, and have had Congress in actual session at great expense, for more than twelve months, and not yet adjourned—and no one knows when they will.

And what have they done? They have, by a strict party vote, passed a Bankrupt Law—discharging the debts of the Farmer as well as the Merchant. They have refused its repeal, though called for by the voice of the nation.

They have passed a Bill for distribution of the sales of the public lands, whilst *borrowing* and *taxing* to supply the deficiency.

They have made the most extravagant appropriations: For the year 1841, their expenditures for ordinary purposes, not including debts or Treasury Notes, have exceeded TWENTY-SIX MILLIONS of Dollars, and for 1842, more then TWENTY-SEVEN MILLIONS, whilst they have not paid a dollar to the officers and soldiers and sailors of the army and navy, or to day-laborers, for the last six months.

They have given Mrs. Harrison $25,000, and spent $3,800 in the burial of the General, whilst they have refused to repay to Gen. JACKSON a fine of *one* thousand dollars, imposed on him for *saving New Orleans*. So the same "Whigs" in the Senate, have been willing to pay Massachusetts and the Heirs of Gen. *Hull*, for their cowardice during the late war.

They declare that all laws for the collection of the Revenue have ceased on the 30th June, and yet a month has nearly elapsed, and they have not supplied the omission.

They have violated the compromise act of 1833 Passed a Tariff raising the Taxes 30 or 40 per cent. whilst every Democrat, save one, voted against it.

In fine, their policy is strictly that of the old *Federal Party*, without the honesty to acknowledge it—*a Bank, a National Debt and high Taxes.*

IS NORTH CAROLINA ALONE TO BE THE DUPE OF SUCH MISCONDUCT, whilst every other State is opening its eyes to the deception?

To the Polls, then, Freemen! Vindicate yourselves and your country, and place our good old Republican State under her old banner.

Be not deceived by the bragging and humbugs of the "Whigs." Let every Democrat attend the polls, and vote according to his principles, and we shall have HENRY *for Governor, and a majority in both Houses of the Legislature.*

We were standing last Saturday looking on as the Whig cavalcade which went out with a carriage and four to escort Gov. Morehead into town, paraded along the streets, "Ah!"—said an old farmer near us—"is this the 'poor man's' party we used to hear so much of two years ago? They've changed the *log cabin* hauling of 1840 a good deal to have got to that splendid four horse carriage.—This is the log cabin Governor, ha! Pretty fine doings for plain folks."—*Salisbury Carolinian.*

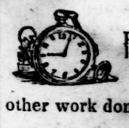
Practical demonstration of Liberality to the Poor

Mr. *Yonng*, the butcher, of Raleigh, (a respectable man and a "*whig*" too) has been heard to charge Governor *Morehead*, publicly, with the following act of kindness and liberality to the poor:

Mr. *Young* sold the Governor his pork last winter. Some time after it he presented his account for the pork, and Gov. *Morehead* paid it off wholly, or in part, in *uncurrent money*, viz. South Western Rail Road Notes. Afterwards, when Mr. *Young* found he could not pass this money, he applied to the Governor of North Carolina to take back his uncurrent money, and he REFUSED!!!—Poor *Young* was shaved 10 to 20 per cent. If any "whig" doubts this, he can call upon Mr. *Young* for an answer. It is no secret at Raleigh. The people in the streets talk about it, and Mr. *Young* has, more than once, confessed its truth!

Raleigh Standard.

WATCH REPAIRING.
CASH SYSTEM.



THE subscriber would inform the public that he will work for the following prices, and no mistake.

For cleaning lever watches, $1,00
For do. plain do. 50

other work done lower than usual.

THOMAS TROTTER.

July 12th, 1842. 70...4t

JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1842.

Democratic Republican Nominations:

FOR GOVERNOR,

Louis D. Henry, of Fayetteville.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

For the Senate—JOHN WALKER.

Commons—JOHN KIRK,
DR. JOS. W. ROSS,
CALEB ERWIN.

For Sheriff—THOMAS N. ALEXANDER.

Election next Thursday.

PARAPHRASED FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

☞ The candidates now before the people for Governor are, LOUIS D. HENRY, a Democratic Republican, and JOHN M. MOREHEAD, a Federal Whig.

A *Democratic Republican* means one who goes for equal rights, the liberty of the People, and the Rights and Union of the States.

A Federal Whig means one who is *on the outside*, for the people, and *on the inside*, for himself. Or, who is for the People *before* the election, and for himself afterwards.

Which will the Peopel choose?

☞ We hope every voter who can will read before going to the polls the luminous and unanswerable speech of Gen. Saunders in to days's paper. If any unprejudiced man can read it, and then go and vote the Whig ticket for any thing, his case must be desperate.

GOVERNOR MOREHEAD

Was in Charlotte on Tuesday last to make an electioneering speech to the people of this County. By invitation from the Democratic party, Col. MICHAEL HOKE of Lincoln answered him—the discussion lasting from about 11 o'clock to near sun-set, each speaker occupying two hours alternately. But before the discussion took a wide range, Gov. *Morehead* took occasion to abuse and bull-rag Capt. WALKER, the Democratic candidate for the Senate in this county, in a manner disgraceful to any man, much more the Chief Magistrate of North Carolina. We can assure His Excellency, that if he expected to gain votes in this county by abusing JOHN WALKER, whom all our citizens of all parties esteem, and whose unblemished reputation for honesty and integrity all acknowledge, he made a sad mistake for once in his life.

It seems that some of the Federal candidates who have felt the smart of Capt. Walker's lash on the stump, had been doling out their complaints to Gov. Morehead, and informing him that serious charges had been made against his official acts by Capt. W. This was made the ground by the Governor for calling Capt. Walker up to state what these charges were. Capt. W. stated that he had never made any charges against the moral honesty of the Governor: he had stated to the people though, that there had been an unwarrantable secresy in the management of the affairs of the Literary Board of which Gov. Morehead is President; that the Legislature had failed to get the information sought for in regard to the borrowers from this Board, and that this indisposition to give the people light in regard to the condition of an important branch of their finances, taken with the fact that our portion of the school fund this year had decreased from that of last year, afforded ground at least to suspicion that all was not right—that Gov. Morehead had been called on through the newspapers published at his door to clear up this matter by disclosing the facts, and no disclosures could be had, and he now called upon him to make a disclosure, and he would be glad to hear that all was right. This civil and proper request, addressed to him in a gentlemanly tone and manner, was answered by the Governor in a tirade of coarse bullying abuse and buffoonery that must have disgusted every intelligent man on the ground. He even went so far as to denounce as MYRMIDONS a large majority of the freemen of Mecklenburg county, and brand their representative as a dishonest man or a fool. He denied that a farthing of money belonging to the Literary Fund had been loaned out, except $10,000, authorized to be loaned by the last Legislature. Capt. Walker asked him what he had done with the $200,000 belonging to this Fund that was set apart to drain the Swamp lands—was this not loaned out? And the Governor denied positively that this sum belonged to the Literary Fund; he said it was called the *Swamp* Fund! Here we can prove that the Governor himself told a positive falsehood, and he must have done it with his eyes open and with a settled determination to deceive the people.

The act of assembly, entitled "an Act to drain the Swamp Lands of this State and to create a fund for Common Schools," after describing the style of the Literary Board and prescribing of whom it shall be composed, (the Governor as President and three Directors,) says in the third section—"All the Swamp Lands in this State, not heretofore duly entered and granted to individuals, shall be vested in the said corporation and successors, in trust as a public fund for education and the establishment of common schools." And the thirteenth section says:—"Two hundred thousand dollars shall be, and are hereby appropriated to the use of said President and Directors," to be used in draining the Swamp Lands, and that "the said President and Directors shall have power to loan the same on short credit and good security," &c. Here we have the proof that this two hundred thousand dollars *does* belong to the Literary Fund, as well as the Swamp Lands, and there is no such fund known in our State as the Swamp Fund. And yet the Governor, in order to have an excuse to blurt his envenomed scurrility at Capt. Walker, positively denied that such was the fact! Who is the *knave* or *fool* in this transaction?

And the Governor's excuse why he and the treasurer did not give up when called upon by the Legislature for it, a list of the names of borrowers from the Literary Fund, must certainly have astonished those who heard it. He acknowledged that *he* had the bonds; and that the Treasurer came to him and told him they were called for by the Legislature, and the excuse for not giving them up was, that *he* and the *Treasurer* came to the conclusion that the call was a POLITICAL TRICK of the Democrats, and they would not comply with it! This is your "*no party*" Governor! The Legislature calls for important information to enable them to know whether or the people's money has been taken care of or no, and the Governor does not wish to make a disclosure, so he and his underling just "conclude" it *is* "a political trick of the Democrats," and coolly suppress the information! People of North Carolina! is this the sort of Governor for you? What right had he to conclude that this solemn call from the Legislature was a "political trick"? Had not his own party a majority in the Legislature? and were *they* aiding the Democratic minority to play off a "trick" upon their own party? The assertion is ridiculous, and Governor Morehead knew that *was not* the true reason why the call of the Legislature was not answered. We tell the people there *is yet an unwarrantable secresy* in this matter, and the Governor should be compelled to make a disclosure before he is again elected to the Executive chair of State. If public officers are thus to set at defiance the representatives of the people and shield their acts behind such paltry excuses, where is official responsibility—where is the security of the people's treasure?

The Governor came out and acknowledged that the Literary Board had been buying up the bonds of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail-Road Company, and *admitted that he knew the Company was insolvent!* But, said he, was not this a good investment? The bonds are endorsed by the State, the very best security the world ever saw. What must this man think of the intelligence of the people!

The State owns the Literary Fund and the *People* compose the State; the Governor takes the people's money and buys up the bonds of an insolvent Rail-Road endorsed by the State. So, if the Rail-Road Company cannot pay the bonds, the Literary Board must collect the money out of the *People* to pay the *People!* And this the Governor called "the best security the world ever saw"!! But if the Literary Board had not purchased up these bonds, the State would not have lost the money; for the State had private property bound for security against loss by its *endorsement* of the Bonds: the loss will now be, *not* by *endorsement*, but by having become the *purchaser* of the bonds—against this contingency the State has no security. So this simple transaction throws a dead loss upon the State to the full amount of the bonds thus purchased. We thank Gov. Morehead for even this small disclosure of the secret transactions of the Board; it has given timely warning to at least a portion of the people.

On general politics, we were pleased to hear Gov. Morehead come out fully. He goes for the Banks and paper money out and out. Said the Banks might if they pleased injure the country, but they never had done any thing but good yet; and that if it had not have been for *paper money*, we never could have achieved our independence in the revolution. Yes, he exclaimed, "if it had not have been for paper money, we would all be slaves this day"! Think of that, ye sons of revolutionary sires! This Bank-rag Governor will not agree that the achievments of the revolution were owing to the patriotism, and valor, and toils and blood of your forefathers; oh, no! all the glory must be given to the continental paper rags worth ten cents in the dollar!

He told the people he was for a United States Bank and he wanted them all to know it; and said, "if you are not for such a Bank, don't vote for me—vote for Mr. HENRY. I want to make this a test question, and I don't want the vote of an anti-Bank man." So, you who are not in favor of another Biddle Bank, to buy up presses and members of Congress, to buy up votes at elections, to break down the State Banks, and finally break itself and involve the whole country in debt, spread moral pollution over the land, and swindle widows and orphans of their last pittance, don't vote for MOREHEAD for Governor—he himself asks that you will not.—We should like to know how the State Rights anti-Bank Whigs who heard the Governor can stand this test. Are they ready to give up their old principles to follow this weathercock? And in arguing the constitutional question, where did he go for his authorities? To the only true source, the Constitution itself? Oh, no; he couldn't cry that trail. But he said Washington thought a Bank constitutional, so did Madison, and *Jefferson*, and JACKSON, and even VAN BUREN!—yes, he said *Jefferson*, and *Jackson*, and *Van Buren* were all Bank men! We doubted the correctness of our understanding until he followed the above with the bold assertion that he always was and is yet an out and out Jackson Democrat! A man who advocates *Henry Clay*, a national bank, a protective tariff, and all the anti-republican doctrines of the old Federal party, to call himself a Jackson Democrat! It is an insult to the common sense of the people.

On the subject of the tariff, Gov. Morehead was ultra in his doctrines. We did not expect to hear even the leader of North Carolina Whiggery go so far as he did. He advocated not only the *power*, but also the DUTY of Congress to put on the country a discriminating and protective tariff! Yes, he exclaimed "I would like to know if there is a man in this crowd, who will say that Congress discharges its duty in collecting only revenue enough to support the Government?" This was the drift of his argument—it is the *duty* of Congress to lay taxes on the mass of the people to protect and enrich a few manufacturers, of which Gov. Morehead himself is one. We should like to know where he finds this new duty of Congress: not in the Constitution, for that sacred instrument says—"The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but *all duties, imposts* and *excises* shall be uniform throughout the United States." Nothing is said here about this new duty Gov. M. assigns to Congress, to lay taxes on the people for the benefit of the manufacturers. But we suppose these Federal leaders mean to insert this new power in the Constitution after candidate Clay has destroyed our present one;—and all who are not in favor of that, too, are invited not to vote for Morehead for Governor. Indeed we were surprized at the manner in which the Governor discussed all the constitutional questions he touched upon: he did not refer to the constitution, contain[illegible] it does the fundamental principles of our institutions; but he appealed for

support to what this or that leading Democrat had at some time said or done—he cited their errors to support his positions, instead of appealing to the written charter of our liberties. Such a leader is like the blind leading the blind; he and all his followers will inevitably fall into the ditch of consolidation.

Gov. M. abused John Tyler, who he lauded two years ago, and perpetrated a high-wrought eulogy of Clay, as the great savior of his country; said he would certainly be the next——Whig candidate for President, notwithstanding he abused this same Clay as late as 1832, as a corrupt, dangerous man, and said he sold himself to John Quincy Adams for an office. He abused JOHN C. CALHOUN, and called upon Col. Hoke to say who was his choice for President;—advocated the Bankrupt Law, the Distribution, and dodged the assumption of State Debts and Botts' impeachment;—advocated Clay's proposition to abolish the veto power from the Constitution;—admitted that he had built an ice house, chicken-coop, and corn-crib with money the Legislature appropriated to *repairing* the Governor's palace and enclosures, and wound up by saying that he now thought it a small business to make a speech about gold spoons, soap and towels, french bedsteads, dish-rags, and the like. The crowd had a great desire to hear a lecture from his Excellency on these dignified subjects, as he displayed so much talent in their discussion in 1840; but it was supposed his silence was owing to the fact that he had lost his copy of "Ogle on Spoonery," and could not get another.

The replies of Col. HOKE were dignified, argumentative and conclusive. He completely drove the Governor to the wall on the subjects of a Bank and the Tariff. Gov. M. expected to triumph over Col. H. when he asked him to say who he was for for President. Col. Hoke replied, he was for JOHN C. CALHOUN, and pronounced a splendid and just eulogy of that distinguished statesman and pure patriot. He said the Federalists had brought forward Clay as their candidate, the father and advocate of all the anti-republican measures and doctrines of the Federalists, and that Mr. CALHOUN is the only man who, by his age, experience, patriotism, talents, and commanding position can successfully meet and put him and his measures down. He continued, he was satisfied Mr. CALHOUN was the first choice of the Democratic party in this State, and that he would be the candidate of the party for President. Although Col. HOKE did not expect to reply to Gov. Morehead when he came here on Monday, and was consequently unprepared for a contest of the sort, yet he did nobly;—it was evident to all the Governor had his hands full and a little more too. If he had to light with such a customer as Col. HOKE every day, the Governor would no doubt pray how soon the election might be over.

Fellow-citizens, this is the last time we can address you on the subject of this Governor's election. We tell you in our deliberate opinion, *John M. Morehead* is not fit to be the Governor of a free people. His conduct towards Capt. WALKER, on Tuesday last, shows him to be an insolent, overbearing tryant. It was outrageous for a plain man like John Walker to even question the propriety of his official acts. He as much as said to the people, if you have not been to college and obtained a finished education, and if you have to follow the plow and have not all your time to read and pore over documents, you mustn't talk about me—I am sir Oracle!' and when I open my august mouth, you little *farmer* dogs must not bark! He thus insults you and denounces you as MYRMIDONS, (that is, *rude ruffians,*) and then asks you to vote for him for Governor. Will you do it? No! whirl him out of office, and send him home to domineer and tyranize over the little girls and boys in his cotton factory.

THE ELECTION.

Before this paper reaches many of our subscribers at a distance, the contest in this State will be decided—a contest between the Federal party and their odious anti-republican doctrines and measures on the one hand, and the Democracy, the Constitution, and the pure principles of republican liberty on the other: may the giver of all good crown the latter with a brilliant victory! Need we urge upon our friends to come up to the polls? The contest is one of vast importance, and its decision may rest upon a single vote: where is the Democrat, then, who will stay away from the polls, or neglect to vote for his principles and party?

We beg the reader's attention to the following patriotic appeal from an experienced and tried Democrat, one of the best and purest men in the State.—His voice has roused you heretofore—will it not arouse you again?

TO THE FREEMEN OF THE STATE.

The fourth of August is at hand!—a day that is looked to with great interest, and on which every republican is expected to do his duty.

Already have twenty States voted since the Whigs came into power; and in each have they been defeated, with the exception of Massachusetts and Kentucky.—Virginia, Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, and last, Louisiana, have each spoke in the language of condemnation. *Will the freemen of North Carolina separate from our sister States of the South and stand alone as the allies of the enemy?* Will you, can you, close your eyes to the present aspect of our affairs? The Whigs have possession of both branches of Congress. They have been sixteen months in power, and had Congress in actual session, at great expense, for more than twelve months and not yet adjourned. And pray what have they done? They have, by a strict party vote, passed a Bankrupt Law, discharging the debts of the Farmer as well as the merchant. They have refused its repeal, though called for by the voice of the nation. They have passed a bill for the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, whilst borrowing and taxing to supply the deficiency. They have made the most extravagant appropriations. For the year 1841, their expenditures for ordinary purposes, not including debts or Treasury notes, have exceeded twenty-six millions of dollars, and for 1842, more than twenty-five millions, whilst they have not paid a dollar to the officers and soldiers of the army and navy, or day laborers for the last six months. They have given Mrs. Harrison twenty-five thousand dollars, and spent three thousand eight hundred dollars in the burial of the old General, whilst they have refused to repay to General Jackson one thousand for saving New Orleans. So the same Whigs in the Senate, have been willing to pay Massachusetts and the heirs of Gen. Hull for their cowardice during the late war—They declare all laws for the collection of the revenue have ceased on the 30th June, and yet a month has nearly elapsed and they have not supplied the omission. They have violated the Compromise act of 1833. Passed a Tariff raising the taxes 30 or 40 per cent., whilst every Democrat save one voted against it. In fine, their policy is strictly that of the old Federal Party, without the honesty to acknowledge it—a Bank, a National Debt, and High Taxes. Is North Carolina alone to be the dupe of such misconduct, whilst every other State is opening its eyes to the deception?

To the Polls, then, Freemen—vindicate yourselves and your country, and place the good old State under her old banner. In the name of a departed patriot, invoke you to action. MACON.

A pittiful trick.— Gov. Morehead, in his speech here on Tuesday last, pretended to read portions of an oration delivered by Mr. Henry in 1814, to prove that he was opposed to the last war. And from the garbled sentences he read, it really appeared that Mr. Henry had opposed the war. But when Col. Hoke got hold of the document, and read it fairly, the imposition intended was so manifest that a large portion of the crowd could hardly restrain their indignation. The Governor pursued the same course in reading from the speeches, &c., of other leading Democrats, and was similarly exposed by Col. Hoke. Now, if Gov. Morehead has been going all over the State, practicing these infamous deceptions, when no one was by to reply and correct him, he has certainly mislead a great many voters, and deserves the execration of every honest man and lover of truth.

☞ Our engagements (it being Court week) did not permit us to attend the Examination of the pupils in Mrs. HUTCHISON'S Academy, which took place on the 25th and 26th ult. A friend who was present, promised us an account of the exercises, but we have not received it. It seemed, however, to be the unanimous opinion of the large company of visitors and spectators on the occasion, that the young ladies acquitted themselves in a manner highly creditable both to themselves and their learned and accomplished instructress.

☞ The LADIES' FAIR on Tuesday evening last, we understand, was a brilliant affair, as is the case with almost every enterprize of the ladies. We have not learned the amount of funds received on the occasion, but hope it was commensurate with the merits of the noble and praiseworthy cause in which they are engaged. Unavoidable circumstances alone prevented our attending and contributing our aid.

☞ We hope those who heard Gov. Morehead here last week, will recollect that he admitted the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company was insolvent. Then we ask, what security has the State for the three hundred thousand dollars loaned that Company by the last whig legislature? Why, the *State* has the *State* for security! This the Governor says is "the best security the world ever saw." Yes, if the mortgage on the Road does not pay the debt, the people can collect the money out of themselves to pay themselves! This is Whig legislation. This is the way the Whigs take care of the people's interests.

Rich Gold Mine.—We last week saw some of the most beautiful and valuable specimens of Gold that we have ever seen taken from the ground. They were from a mine lately discovered on the land of Mr. VOLENTINE DERR, on Stanly's Creek in Lincoln County. One piece weighed 49 pennyweights and 6 grains, and six other pieces averaged from 2 to 5 pennyweights, pure gold when found. The mine has now been worked about six months, and seems only to increase in value. May it continue long to do so.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

SETTLEMENT *of the* NORTH-EAST BOUNDARY.

The last Washington papers bring the news that a treaty has actually been concluded on the subject of the North-Eastern Boundary Line, between Lord Ashburton and Mr. Webster and the Maine and Massachusetts Commissioners. The terms of the Treaty, however, seem to be viewed by many at Washington as highly prejudicial and discreditable to the United States. The subject was brought up in the House of Representatives on the 23d ult., in debating the proposition to reduce the standing army of the United States. We give the remarks in that debate of Mr. *Gwin* of Mississippi and Mr. *Black* of Georgia, from which the reader can gather the gist of the Treaty. The *Globe* says it amounts to *buying* peace with England. The country will not stand this.

Mr. *Gwin* observed that it was known to those who had observed his course on this bill when it was first before the House, that he had voted for every reduction that had been incorporated in the bill as sent to the Senate. Some weeks ago he had given his reasons, while the navy bill was under consideration, for wishing the appropriation for that branch of the service, as well as the one now under consideration, postponed for a time, until we could ascertain the result of an important negotiation then in progress in this city between this Government and Great Britain. He had stated then, if that negotiation terminated amicably, he thought that large reductions both in the army and navy ought to be made. The state of the treasury demands it—Within a day or two past, this city has been rife with rumors of the termination of this negotiation, so far as the North-eastern boundary was concerned. The fact was announced yesterday morning in the National Intelligencer, of its termination wanting the sanction of the commissioners of the State of Maine; and this morning we have the authority of the same paper for saying that these commissioners have agreed to the terms of the negotiation. These important announcements have naturally caused inquiries as to the terms upon which this long disputed question has been settled, and he had heard it stated by various individuals what those terms were. He did not vouch for the correctness of the statements he had heard; but he believed them to be true, and upon that belief he acted. He had heard that, by this treaty, we are to surrender a large portion of the territory claimed by Maine and Massachusetts, and which had been awarded to us by the King of the Netherlands, when he acted as umpire in the settlement of this question between the two Governments. This territory is to be given up to Great Britain, and, in consideration for its surrender by the States of Maine and Massachusetts, we, the United States, are to pay to said States three hundred thousand dollars in cash, and the whole of the expenses they have incurred in surveying and defending said territory, amounting to about two hundred thousand dollars more; and this territory, thus surrendered, is of the utmost importance to the military defence of the country in time of war. There were other items in the treaty that he had heard mentioned; but this was the one most reprehensible. He observed that he came from the largest exporting State of the Union—one more deeply interested in the question of war with Great Britain than any other—from a State remote from the territory in dispute, and therefore without any of the prejudices that location might naturally create; yet, rather than vote a dollar to buy this territory from Maine and Massachusetts, to give it to Great Britain—a territory so important in the event of a war between the two nations, and the surrender of which (if it belonged to us) on any terms he considered disgraceful to the country—he would vote for millions to defend the possession of that territory against the power of Great Britian.

Mr. *Stanly* here called Mr. *Gwin* to order.

Mr. *Gwin* observed, in answer to the gentleman from North Carolina, that he was giving—and he intended to do it briefly—the reasons that might induce him to give a vote different from the one he had given when this question was formerly before the House.

He had not made up his mind to vote against the reductions in the army, as proposed in this bill, when it passed this House; but, if he did vote against these reductions, he wished his constituents to know why he gave that vote. He said he was not for buying peace with Great Britain. He preferred war to peace on dishonorable terms; and this surrender of territory was a national question, in which the interest and honor of the country were to be as much considered as the interest of particular States. He was not familiar with the location of this territory; but he had been informed that it was of the utmost importance to Great Britain, for the protection of her Canadian possessions. We now approach within fifteen or twenty miles of the St. Lawrence, and only double that distance from Quebec, which we could approach by a two days' march from our boundary. This treaty would throw us off the ridge dividing the waters of the St. Lawrence and St. John's where we could, with advantage, make fortifications, and would also increase the distance we would have to march in the enemy's country, in the event of an invasion of Canada by this country.

Mr. *Stanly* again called Mr. *Gwin* to order; but the Chairman decided he could go on.

Mr. *Gwin* said his remarks, then, were pertinent to the question. He was utterly opposed to the ratification of this treaty, so far as this item went. If it should not be ratified, a war might, and he believed would, be the result; and he was prepared for war, rather than buy a peace by the surrender of an important portion of our territory. He said that we could expect nothing from Great Britain by yielding to her demands. If we wished to preserve peace with her, we must present a bold and determined front, and surrender nothing that we conceive we are entitled to. And, above all, let us not purchase peace with a nation that we have whipped in two wars, and can whip in a third, if necessary. He was not for war, if an honorable peace could be obtained.

He would say nothing more on the subject at present. He had not determined whether he would vote for the proposed reductions or not; but he would state, in advance, that he would never vote for the half million of dollars required to get the relinquishment of this territory from the States of Maine and Massachusetts, that we may give it to Great Britain. He would rather vote millions to defend our territory against the encroachments of Great Britain.

Mr. *Gilmer* of Va., Mr. *Meriwether* of Ga., and others then made some remarks; when

Mr. *Black* said he rose for the purpose of objecting to the course pursued by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. *Gilmer.*] That gentleman had said that it was not in place to alluded to a treaty with a foreign power, and had deprecated all discussion. He would ask the gentleman if the Representatives of the people had not as much right to allude to treaties, for the purpose of explaining their course upon important matters of legislation, as the Globe, the Intelligencer, or any other party newspaper?—Surely, if a grave matter of this kind ought to be alluded to at all, the right to do it belonged to none more appropriately than the Representatives of the people. He did not understand the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. *Gwin*] as alluding to the details of the treaty said to have been concluded, but only to the general rumor of such a treaty, for the purpose of showing his constituents why he had abandoned his position, and determined to advocate the increased appropriation for the army. He could not refrain from expressing his cordial approbation at the course pursued by the gentleman from Mississippi.

There was a remark of his colleague [Mr. *Meriwether,*] to which he could not assent. It was, that Massachusetts and Maine might do what they liked; he would not interfere. He knew not what might be the precise opinions of his colleague as to the rights of the States; but, if he understood him as admitting that any State had a right to dismember and sell her territory, he could not consent to such a doctrine. The circumstances of his own section of the Union would alone forbid acquiescence in any such idea. Suppose Florida, on becoming a State, were to sell or surrender a portion of its territory to Great Britain: could he, as a citizen of Georgia, agree to it, and remain in the Union? Never; and for the obvious reason, that Florida would then have the power to introduce a hostile band into our territory at any moment.

But, in addition to the ample reasons assigned by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. *Gwin*] for a departure from the determination heretofore entered into by the House, in relation to the appropriations for the army during the present year, he would state one other. In voting for a reduction of the army, he had done so without a distinct knowledge of what regiment of dragoons it was that was raised in 1836. Since giving that vote, he had understood that it was one of the most valuable portions of the army—the regiment commanded by Colonel Twiggs and Major Harney, which was the only one that had ever hung an Indian in Florida. Had he known this at the time, he should have voted for the reduction in a modified form, and excepting that branch from the effect of the vote.

A Mississippi Solicitor in drawing up a bill of indictment against a culprit who had been guilty of various rascalities, in order to cover the whole ground at once, indicted him for "kicking up a d——d fuss in general!" So it is with our friends the Whigs; they have bankrupted the Government, ruined its credit, increased the expenditures, raised the taxes, lowered wages, proscribed men from office for opinion's sake, and quarrelled and fought in and out of Congress—in short, they have "kicked up a d——d fuss in general," and ought to be turned out of office. What say the people?

☞ Gov. Morehead in his speech here on Tuesday last, repeatedly asserted that he was a thorough-going Jackson Democrat, and in other portions of his speech advocated Clay Whiggery. Col. HOKE, in reply to these contradictory claims, said the Governor, if he could thus humbug the people, would be a fortunate man indeed; for, I see sitting together before me a Jackson Democrat and a Clay Whig, and, according to his doctrine, both must vote for him. If they do, one or the other will certainly be humbugged—and which will it be?—Look out, ye poor Democrat!

One charge in Botts' bill of impeachment against the President is, that he has removed men from office because they differed with him in political opinion. Botts is a very proper person to present such an indictment, and Frank Granger ought to be made prosecuting attorney.

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN.

TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION.

On Thursday 21st inst., the thirteenth anniversary of the Sugar Creek Temperance Society was celebrated at Sugar Creek Church. At 10 o'clock A. M., under the direction of J. F. McNeely and James A. Todd, Marshals of the day, a procession was formed near where tradition says the first Church in Sugar Creek stood.

In front of the present society, the surviving members of the ortginal society (consisting at present of only five or six members) marched with the Rev. Dr. John Robinson and Rev. W. S. Pharr at their head. Immediately behind, there followed a large procession composed of members of Temperance societies and others disposed to aid in the promotion of Temperance, preceded by a band of music. After making a few turns under the direction of the Marshals, they entered the Church, which was scarcely large enough to hold them comfortably.

After all were seated, the President took the chair and by invitation from him, the exercises of the day were introduced by prayer, by Rev. Dr. Robinson.

According to an established usage of the society, the President then delivered his annual address.

Dr. Dunlap then addressed the society—The band of music then sung an ode which passed off well.

James P. Henderson next addressed the assembly, after which the President announced to the assembly, that the ladies had provided a dinner, which like "blessings of Temperance were *free to all,* and he hoped, would also be *good for all.*" He therefore invited all to repair to the table prepared. Procession was immediately formed, and they marched to the grove, where in a delightful shade, they found a table, 100 feet long, loaded with the weight of a sumptuous dinner, plentifully supplied and handsomely arranged by the united skill and taste of the ladies.

All who partook of the dinner, can testify that alcoholic drinks are not necessary to the flow of wit and good humor. Few cases occur where negative results are better attested than were here manifested in the social enjoyments which abounded in the entire absence of all stimulating drinks—and indeed the substantial fare, neatly prepared as it was, needed no adventitious stimulant to receive its development of all those evidences of satisfaction which, every one witnessed who partook of its luxuries.—

Dinner being fairly over, (and the attractions to the table were so strong, that many seemed reluctant to leave it) all repaired to the Church. Rev. Mr. Freeman then addressed the assembly.

After he concluded, W. S. Harris addressed the society for a short time, in a forcible and eloquent address, which he concluded with the following sentiment:

Mecklenburg: The birth place of one of freedom's first best offspring—its declaration of 1775—may its citizens soon be as eminent for their devotion to the temperance cause, as they now are for all that is dear and ennobling in private life, all that is dignified and promising in public good.

And last of all, the venerated Dr. Robinson being called on, rose and addressed the assembly for a few minutes only, h—is health not permiting him to speak much. But considering his great age as well as his long and faithful efforts in the cause of temperance, it will not be considered invidious to say that he exercised an influence in the highest degree honorable to himself as well as a cheering evidence of the gratitude and respect of those who have known him.

Immediately after the close of Dr. Robinson's remarks, the constitution of the Society, as formed and adopted thirteen years ago, was read and an invitation given to all who wished to sign the pledge.

It was evident that many were willing to sign—they felt that it was right—safe—and was a duty; but the question arose who will come forward first? At length one young gentleman rose and came to the table—then another—then several in a group, until the table was crowded with signers. In the mean time, Dr. Robinson had procured pledges to be circulated among the ladies—most if not all of them signed the pledge. In a few minutes it was ascertained that 53 persons had signed the pledge. This result was highly gratifying to the friends of Temperance. But this is not all. At this stage of the proceedings a much respected old gentleman who was known to have always used spirts, (*temperately*) rose and stated that although he had objections to some of the proceedings of temperance societies, and even to some things done here to-day, he wished to add his name to those already signed. He directed the secretary to enrol his name and then gave his reasons for so doing, which were highly creditable to himself. Eight other names were immediately added to the list, which increased the number of new members to 62.

Over three hundred have now signed this pledge, and not more than one in fifty, if that many, have retracted from it. Let the friends of temperance be encouraged. Its progress must be onwards. The orators of the day have received the applause of all who heard them. As it is expected the speeches will be published, we forbear to make any remarks. On motion of Rev. J. M. M. Caldwell, the following resolutions were passed—1st. That this society tender its sincere acknowledgments to the Rev. John Robinson, D. D., for his presence and services on the present occasion, and express their high estimation of his labors as the early, zealous, eloquent and venerated advocate of the cause of temperance.

Resolved 2d. That the thanks of this society be now tendered to all the speakers of the day, who have entertained and edified us with appropriate addresses.

Resolved 3d. That the society acknowledges its indebtedness to John F. McNeely, whose term of service as President now expires, for the spirited manner in which he has attended to the duties which have devolved upon him.

Some other resolutions in connection with these were read by Mr. Caldwell, and passed, complimentary to the matrons of Sugar Creek, their daughters, and the dinner provided by them this day, but they have not been procured for publication.

The exercises of the day were then closed by prayer by Rev. W. S. Pharr, and then the society adjourneded.

☞ On Tuesday, the 12th July, there was a very destructive storm at Ocracoke Bar and the parts edjacent. The violence of the gale was said to exceed any known for 80 years. A large number of vessels were lost and injured. Much injury was sustained from the same gale in Washington, Edenton, &c., and similar effects were felt one hundred

Carolina, is now at the Mansion House in Charlotte, and will remain for a few days. Persons residing in the country to whom it may be inconvenient to come to Town, will, if a request be made, be visited at their residence without an additional charge.

Charlotte, Aug. 2d, 1842. 73...1w

Caution!

THE public are cautioned against trading for two notes of hand given by the subscriber to Thomas McGee, of Lincoln county. One is for two hundred dollars, due the 25th of December next, and dated the 7th of February, 1842; the other is for seventy-five, dollars, due in June, 1843, dated as the first. As the property for which said notes were given has proved unsound, I do not intend to pay them, unless forced to do so by law.

RICHARD RANKIN.

Lincoln county, July 26, 1842. 73...5w

Dr. Pinckney C. Caldwell

WOULD inform such of his friends as desire his professional services, that he has removed his Office to Mr. Johnson's brick house, two doors above the "Carolina Inn," where he may be found at all times, unless necessarily absent.

Charlotte, February 8, 1842. 48...p

ELECTION.

THE Citizens of Mecklenburg County are hereby notified that Polls will be opened at the several Election Precincts in said County, *on Thursday the 4th of August next,* for receiving votes for Governor of the State of North Carolina, for a Senator and three Commoners to represent said County in the State Legislature for two years thereafter ensuing, and also for a Sheriff of said County, under the regulations prescribed by act of Assembly for holding Elections.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Sheriff.

June 14, 1842. 66...p

VALUABLE LAND

AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE Subscriber wishing to sell a part of his lands, now offers for sale a valuable Tract of Land, with good improvements,

CONTAINING 425 ACRES,

of which there is 150 acres in cultivation, of which there is 50 acres in Cotton, and the balance timbered land. Also, is on the lands a new GRIST MILL and COTTON-GIN propelled by water power. The above land is situated in Mecklenburg County, on Mallard Creek, 7 miles Northeast of Charlotte, and inferior to none in this section of the country, for the production of Cotton, grain, &c. As to the location of the above described lands, as respects the abundance of good water, health, and fertility of soil combined, it cannot be exceeded in the country. As I am determined to sell, I would respectfully invite those who wish to make a purchase of such as is above described, to call and view the land and judge for themselves. Terms of payment made easy. M. S. ALEXANDER.

61...tf

POETRY.

[From the Louisville Journal.]

THE PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

BY ALFRED CROWQUILL.

LINK THE FIRST.

Marriage, under any circumstances, is a very ticklish affair.

When the contracting parties do not "hit their horses," they frequently hit each other, and then it is a most disagreeable affair.

When they *do* harmonize, and one is the echo—the veritable reflection of the other's thoughts, smiles, and feelings—anticipating every whim and desire, it is a very pleasant affair.

When a "happy couple" display their affection by pats and taps, and little pinches before company—it is a very ridiculous affair.

When the husband throws out aggravating insinuations, and the excited spouse, like Xantippe of old, throws a tea-pot at her lord and master's head, it is a horrible affair.

When the lady rules the roast, and wears the inexpressible look of tyrannical command, and the gentleman tacitly yields to her usurping and unnatural sway—it is a pitiable affair.

When the husband is not content with the sweets of the flower he has culled, but flies abroad, and, like the "little busy bee," goes sipping and "gathering honey" from "every opening flower,"—it is a lamentable affair.

Where the lady, forgetful of her vows of constancy and love, "bolts" with a pair of black whiskers and *ditto* military boots,—it is a very naughty affair.

Taking all these reflections into consideration, it must incontestibly appear that—marriage is a very serious affair. And as marriages are said to be made in Heaven, we should advise every candidate not to tie the knot before he obtains a duly authenticated certificate of the original contract.

LINK THE SECOND.

The science of boxing is peculiarly English, and would appear to have an influence even upon the softer sex; for, no sooner, does a suitor "show fight," than the lady and her relatives simultaneously demand "a ring! a ring" Mercy on the poor fellow who engages with his fair antagonist!

If, blinded by passion, he rushes heedlessly to the encounter, he may run a risk of getting his head "in Chancery," or his "nob" may suffer from the fair one's dexterity in "fibbing," or his "bread-basket" may be punished, and, elegant and accomplished though she be, he will find that even the *best bred* is not *unleavened*.

LINK THE THIRD.

A tyrant is detestable; but that yielding piece of clay, called a "soft husband," is only ridiculous. He has frequently to boast the honor of having been wooed by the lady before marriage, and invariably ruled by her afterwards. He generally falls to the lot of a shrew—not being shrewd enough to avoid the insidious pitfall cunningly set to entrap him.

The only merit he has is that of the chameleon; taking kindly the color of surrounding objects, and yielding unmurmuringly to the domineering dictatress who rules his destiny, as a writing-master rules a copy-book in straight lines or aslant; and he has to form his letters accordingly, and above all, to mind his p's and q's.

If the "happy, happy, happy pair" are going out to a party, he is literally worried.

"Now, Peter," cries the lady, impatiently, from the parlor-door, her sweet voice ascending the stair to his dressing-room, "what are you dawdling about. Here have I been waiting for you this quarter of an hour."

Poor Peter, flurried, grasps both his white kid gloves in his red right hand, and rushes to her presence.

"Here I am, dear,—right as a trivet!" says he good-humoredly.

"I beg, sir, you will not use such vulgar kitchen phrases in my presence," exclaims his "dear," who has been practising propriety, and endeavoring to put on her best manners with her best clothes; "but it's of no use talking; there's no making a silk purse out of a sow's ear. Come: let me look at you."

Peter instantly stands before her in his bran new blue coat, with gilt buttons, extending his arms with all the grace of a clothes horse, his head bolt upright.

She regards him from top to toe with the glance of a drill-sergeant. "In the name of goodness! what have you crumpled up your gloves in that fashion for?"

"I hadn't time, dear, to put my fist in 'em, you were in such a dev—such a hurry, that really——"

"Don't talk to me!" interrupted the lady, snappishly. "But—well I do think you are enough to make a clergyman execrate!" and, darting forward her hand, she seizes hold of the tie or rosette of his white cravat, and nearly throttles him in the endeavor to snap it from his neck. "Was ever woman so plagued and pestered? Peter, you *are* a fool! Why, I declare you have fumbled and tumbled your cravat about till it's dirty, and tied it so clumsily, that it looks like an old towell about your neck. Don't speak—don't answer me; but take the keys, and fetch me a clean one out of the top-drawer, and, mind, don't rout the things about, like a pig in a turnip-field. Well! I suppose we shall be ready to go by the time the company are coming away. You dolt, you, you've put me quite in a fever with your stupidity; and really (turning to the mirror) if I ain't as red as a roost-cock."

Peter scuttles away upon his errand, with a flea in his ear, without daring to utter a word, and quickly returns with the cravat.

"Sit down on the sofa, do!" says the amiable creature (a dumpy woman!) and then proceeds to tie it on to her liking—although not at all to his—for she almost strangles him in the attempt to execute her task with smartness and dexterity. "Peter, Peter, you *are* are a helpless animal,—a perfect disgrace to me. Now, don't utter a syllable, but put these shoes in your pocket, and this cap in the other, and take care of my music under your arm, and—and—here, carry my cloak, and take care you don't drag it on the ground. Well, now, I suppose we shall be off at last. Come; come along."

And away she walks with the obsequious, henpecked Peter at her heels.

LINK THE FOURTH.

Similarity of disposition does not always constitute a happy marriage. As in a duet, they may accord beautifully, although they sing different notes. But here the simile ends, or is at fault; for the husband should invariably take the lady's part!

Disparity of age is not a necessary bar to domestic felicity. A man of forty may make a wife of twenty extremely happy. When Plutus presides at nuptials instead of Cupid, the "match" frequently proves a "lucifer," and the least friction sometimes produces an explosion that is anything but harmonious or agreeable.

Old women who set themselves up for judges, quaintly observe,

Happy's the wooing
That's not long a-doing.

We are of a different opinion. Love may sometimes cool a little in a protracted courtship, and gradually assume the milder symptoms of a confirmed friendship; but, as in the decoction of roots, a slow simmer is more likely to draw out the virtues than a rapid boil.

In the purchase of a horse or a watch, a trial is allowed; and surely in the choice of a wife some time and consideration ought to be permitted; for, after all, a breach of promise of marriage is a better alternative than a divorce. The one is only probable, the other difficult, and frequently impracticable.

LINK THE FIFTH.

Marriage is like a silk purse—most agreeable to bear when there is plenty of money in it.

Marriage is like a mouse-trap:—once get in to it, and you are caught, without the least prospect of recovering your liberty.

Marriage is like a "rose-tree in full bearing."—How attractive are its flowers! But the bright leaves fall after a season, and the thorns alone remain.

Marriage, among fools, is like a boiled calf's head without the accompaniment of brains.

Marriage is like a roast leg of mutton on Sunday—served up cold on Monday—ditto, with pickles, on Tuesday, and hashed up on Wednesday.

Marriage is the sunshine of life; beneath its genial influence spring up the best affections, and the noblest virtues of man, which in the sterility of selfish celibacy would have lain dormant and useless. It is the source of virtuous pleasure in youth; the balm and solace of old age.

A good wife is, in fine, a priceless jewel; for, as Solomon truly says, "She openeth her mouth with wisdom, and in her tongue is the law of kindness; she looketh well to the way of her husband, and eateth not the bread of idleness; her children rise up and call her blessed; her husband also, and he praiseth her."

Marriage—By jingo! here comes my adorable wife!—mum!—Ahem!—

State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, February Term, 1842.

DELITHA C. SPECK
VS.
WILLIAM H. SPECK. } Petition for Divorce.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, *William H. Speck*, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made for three months successively in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," and "Charlotte Journal," commanding the said Defendant to appear at our next Superior Court of Law and Equity to be held for our said County at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the Fourth Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition; otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso, and the petition heard exparte.

Witness, *Jennings B. Kerr*, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 4th Monday in February, 1842. Issued the 26th of April 1842.

J. B. KERR, C. M. S. C.

Printer's fee $10.

State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, February Term, 1842.

MARY N. TETER
VS.
ELAM J. TETER. } Petition for Divorce.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, *Elam J. Teter*, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made for three months successively in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," and "Charlotte Journal," commanding the said Defendant to appear at our next Superior Court of Law and Equity to be held for our said County at the Court-house in Charlotte, on the Fourth Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition; otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso, and the petition heard exparte.

Witness, *Jennings B. Kerr*, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 4th Monday in February, 1842. Issued the 26th of April, 1842.

J. B. KERR, C. M. S. C.

Printer's fee $10.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Lincolnton, N. C., on the 1st of July, 1842.

A...William Abernathy, Isaih Abernathy, John Adams.

B...Silas Bookout, Jonas Brooks, Abm. Brooks, William Baily, Charles Beal, John Ballantant, Gen. Joseph Baringer.

C....H. Cansler, Jacob Criscoe, W. Crawford, Paulser Canon.

D...Peter Deck.

F...Jacob or John Finger, Mary Fisher, Robert Floyd, James Fabel, Peter Finger, Philip Fry.

G....Emanuel Gerst.

H....Jacok F. Herin, Messrs. F. A. Hoke & Co. Micajah Henly, James Hansel, Nancy Hetton, George Hoves, Abram Haviner.

J....A. S. Jones, Elias Jarrett, Susan Inglefinger, Jeremiah Ingold, Wm. Johnston,

K....Enoch Keller.

L....Henry Link, Jacok Lutes, James R. Long.

M....Rev. John A. McMackin, William Miller, William L. Munday, Daniel Mosteller, William. L. McKee.

P....William Punch or Alex. Holly, Miss Margaret Price, John Pollard, John Q. Perkins, Silas H. Philips, Ann Pressley.

Q....Michael Quickel.

R....Alford Ramsour, Geo. S. Ramsour, Jonas Rudesil, George Rudesil, Solomon Rudesil or David Sumerow, David Roberson, Margaret Rudesil.

S....J. R. Stamey 3, James S. Stiler, Henry Stroup, Bobert B. Smith, Joseph Sanders or Jacob Goodson, David Smith, Henry Stroup, Henry Sumerow, Amos Smith.

T....Elen Thompson, Jacob Fritt.

V...Martha Vickers.

W....Lyman Woodford 2, James Wilson, Elizabeth West or J. L. Cobb, Fetherston Wells.

C. C. HENDERSON, P. M.

Lincolnton, N. C., July 1st, 1842. 70...tf

United States:

District Court of North Carolina,

IN BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE to show cause against the Petition of HIRAM A. LOWRANCE of Lincoln county, carpenter, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Thursday, the first day of September, 1842.

MOSES T. ABERNATHY, of Lincoln county, Iron Master, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Thursday, the first day of September, 1842.

T. M. ABERNATHY, & J. E. ROBINSON, of Lincoln County, Merchants, to be declared Bankrupts, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Thursday, the first day of September, 1842.

ANDREW H. PORTER, of Mecklenburg County, Tailor, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Thursday, the first day of September, 1842.

HENRY W. MARKS, of Mecklenburg County, Shoe Maker, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Thursday, the first day of September, 1842.

STEVEN W. ALLEN, of Mecklenburg County, Blacksmith, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Thursday the first day of September, 1842.

PATRICK J. WILSON, of Mecklenburg County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Thursday, the first day of September, 1842.

JACOB LEMLEY, of Mecklenburg County, carpenter, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Thursday, the first day of September, 1842.

By Order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

July 14th, 1842. 72...3w

Last Notice.

THE Subscriber having disposed of his Stock of

MEDICINES & C.,

now informs all those indebted to him, either by note or Book account, that the same must be closed at or before the July Court;—longer indulgence cannot be given. Those indebted by Book accout will be expected at least, to close their accounts by note. And as this is positively the last notice, all accounts not settled by that time, will be placed in other hands for collection.

C. J. FOX.

May 17, 1842. 63...tf

Doctor Charles J. Fox

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country. He may always be fonud at his office, No. 6, white row of the Mansion House, unless absent on professional engagements.

July 17, 1842. 71...r.

LAST CALL—*No Mistake!*

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Norment and Sandry, and also to Wm. Sandry, either by note or book account contracted previous to the commencement of 1842, are *again* informed that payment is earnestly demanded. Those who do not pay up their notes and accounts with the cash before or during the ensuing July Court, may certainly count on paying cost.

WILLIAM SANDRY.

Charlotte, June 14, 1842. 66...tc

Taken Up,

AND committed to the Jail of this county, on the 27th of September last, a Negro man, about 20 years of age, round full face, smooth forehead, thick lips, and flat nose, five feet 7 or 8 inches high, with a scar on the fore finger of the left hand, made, he says, by a cutting knife. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Sheriff.

Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 19, 1841. 32...r

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber is now ready to commence the above business, and will continue it till the 15th of Oct. Any person wishing to have Carding done, would do well to bring it in immediately, as warm-weather is much the best for carding. Due attention will be given.

W. H. NEEL.

July 19th, 1842. 71...3w.

Negroes Wanted.

A Few likely NEGROES, from 12 to 25 years old, for which cash will be paid. Enquire of the Editor of the Jeffersonian.

July 12, 1842. 70...3t.

CABINET WAREHOUSE — CHAIR MANUFACTORY

JOB PRINTING.

WE are prepared at this Office with a handsome supply of Fancy Type, to execute all kinds o

Job-Printing

in a very superior style, and a short notice. Oders will be thankfully received.

Jeffersonian Office, Charlotte, Mh 9, 1841.

MEDICINES, &C.,

LOW FOR CASH.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire Stock of

MEDICINES, DRUGS AND PAINTS,

kept by Dr. C. J. Fox, expects to receive a new supply in a very short time, with a full assortment of

SPIRITS AND WINES,

for medical purposes. He will offer the same to the citizens of Mecklenburg and adjacent counties on better terms than Medicines have been sold in this country heretofore. A full assortment of

THOMPSONIAN MEDICINES,

together with all kind of Pills, &c., will be kept constantly on hand, all of which he will sell low for *CASH*. The attention of Dr. F. M. ROSS will be given to the Shop.

B. OATES.

Charlotte, May 17, 1842. 63....tf

FRESH ARRIVAL.

JUST RECEIVED, and now opening, at the Charlotte DRUG STORE, a large stock of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Comprising Calomel, Castor-Oil, Rheubarb, Composition, Opium, Sweet-Oil, and every other article usually kept in such establishments. The stock is entirely fresh, was selected with care, on cheap terms, and will be sold very low for *cash*.

BRALEY OATES.

Charlotte, 7th June, 1842. 65...r

DR. KUHL'S MEDICINES:

RESTORER OF THE BLOOD,

FOR

CHRONIC AND OTHER DISEASES,

WHETHER produced by bile, phlegm, from internal morbid matters, arising from badly cured old disorders, from the use of mercury, calomel, bark, &c.; or (in females) from the change of file, as specified in the Pamphlet.

Anti-Syphylitic Syrup.—This Medicine is in all Venereal Disorders a certain remedy.

Abyssinia Mixture, (in liquid and in paste,) celebrated for its speedy and perfect removal of Gonorrhœa and Gleet; also of the fearful results consequent on its improper treatment. A benefit will be visible in 12 hours.

Gold-Mine Balsam, for Bilious and Nervous Affections, Colds, &c.

Aromatic Extract, A liniment for Indigestion, Coldness in the Stomach, Numbness or Weakness in the Limbs, Rheumatism, &c.

Depurative Powder, for Bilious Affections, Bilious Fever, Headache, Disease of the Eyes, &c., which is to be taken in the Restorer.

Japan Ointment, for Piles, which is to be applied besides the Restorer.

Bengal Ointment, for Tetter, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Scaldhead, Eruptions of the Skin, and Foul Ulcers; is to be applied besides the Restorer.

Universal or Strengthening Plaster, for Diseases of the Chest, Dyspepsia, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Palsy, Paralysis, &c., which is in most all these cases to be used besides the Restorer.

Dr. Kuhl's Accoustic Oil, for Deafness and all other Auricular Complaints, which is to be used together with the Restorer.

Dr. Kuhl's Pamphlet, "Treatment," &c., entered according to Act of Congress, contains full directions for the use of all the above mentioned Medicines, and accompanies every remedy.

Persons wishing to procure any of Dr. Kuhl's Medicines, will please direct their orders, with the amount, (post-paid,) to DR. KUHL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C., or Richmond, Va., or to any of the following Agents.

NORTH CAROLINA:

B. Oates, Druggist,	Charlotte,
J. F. & C. Phifer,	Concord,
J. & R. Sloan,	Greensborough,
Hargrave, Gaither & Co.	Lexington,
Jenkins & Biles,	Salisbury,
J. M. A. Drake,	Ashborough,
C. C. Henderson,	Lincolnton,

SOUTH CAROLINA:

Steele, Gunning & Co.,	York, C. H.
McLure, Brawley & Co.,	Chester, C. H.

The continuation of the list of Agents see Dr. K's. Pamphlet.

Charlotte, June 14, 1842. 66...1y

NEW STEAM-BOAT LINE

A Steam Boat Line has been formed in connection with the new Steam Boat "Utility," and a set of new Boats at present three in number, others will be added as the business may require. The Utility was built in Wilmington in 1841, and draws when empty but 19 inches water. She carries 500 Bales of Cotton and draws then but little over three feet.

Country merchants who may wish to get their Goods up in the Summer and early in the Fall when the River is generally low, will find it to their advantage to patronize this. Several forwarding Merchants and other residents of Cheraw and other places are interested, and feel confident that they can hold out such inducements to the back country as will be beneficial to all concerned. The business will be done principally by towing lighters which will insure a passage while there is two feet water in the channel.

B. BRYAN & BRO.,
Agents.

From the Transcript, (Charleston) of March 3d.

Charleston, S. C., Feb. 28, 1842.

This is to all whom it may concern—we, the undersigned, William Bird, Joseph Addison, and James Marsh, junior, shipwrights of the above named city, by the request of John Kirkpatrick, repaired on board of the Steamer Utility, commanded and owned by the said Kirkpatrick, and after a full examination of the hull and construction of the said Steam Boat Utility, are of unanimous opinion that the said Steam Boat Utility is in every respect suitable and strong enough to navigate any River or Rivers, and capable of carrying five hundred or more bales of cotton.

To which we have fixed our names and seals this 28th February, 1842.

W. BIRD, [Seal.]
JOS. ADDISON, [Seal.]
JAS. MARSH, Jr. [Seal.]

Charlesten, Feb. 28, 1842.

I do hereby certify that I was Pilot on board the Steam Boat Utility, and that the said boat was exposed to a heavy sea during the passage between Wilmington and Charleston without receiving any damage. I do also certify that she did not work or show any signs of weakness, and that she was not pumped out during the time I was on board of her.

WILLIAM CLEMMONS.

June 6, 1842. 66 1w3m

The "Charlotte Journal" and Jeffersonian, Salisbury Watchman and Fayetteville Observer, will each insert the above once a month for three months, and forward their accounts to the office of the Farmer's Gazette, Cheraw, for payment.

THE CHICORA.

OR

MESSENGER OF THE SOUTH.

UNDER this title, the Subscribers propose publishing in the City of Charleston a WEEKLY PAPER to be devoted to LITERATURE, SCIENCE, the ARTS, MECHANICS, AGRICULTURE, EDUCATION, and GENERALINTELLIGENCE—in a word, to whatever may impart instruction or afford amusement to each class, profession or calling of our people. In politics and religion, *the Chicora* will occupy strictly neutral ground; yet sufficient attention will be paid to both, to enable the reader to learn how prospers the religious and political condition of the country.

A paper devoted to the purposes above stated, has long been a *desideratum* at the South; and it is to meet this, that *The Chicora* is now proposed to be issued. The Subscribers are aware their promises may appear too confident, after the repeated failure of Southern periodicals; but they beg leave to say, that so complete are the arrangements they have made—so extensive the correspondence they have secured—so valuable the aid, both of Northern and Southern talent they have enlisted—that with the kindly feelings and liberal patronage of the South, hey have no fears for the result.

THE *Literary Department* of the CHICORA will be supplied with articles of rare and substantial merit, with reviews and critiques of all the new works of the day, and with original tales, sketches, works of fiction, biographies and poetry from the pens of several of the most gifted authors, both of the North and South.

The *Scientific* and *Mechanical Department* will be enriched with essays and illustrations from individuals high in public estimation, as thoroughly practical men, which, together with the Agricultural communications already secured to the paper from various portions of the country, will form a compendium of useful instruction invaluable to the artisan and the planter.

In this Department of *General Intelligence*, the subscribers believe the CHICORA will take a stand which will not be surpassed by any Journal of the Union. As one of the subscribers will make it his constant business to visit every section of our country; and through means of an extensive acquaintance already possessed in the cities of our sea-board and the West, a weekly correspondence will be established with Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati and New-Orleans, through which will be obtained, not only the earliest information in regard to all foreign and domestic matters of importance, Prices current of Southern products and monetary affairs of moment in the different States, but also the opinions of judicious men in regard to Commercial prospects, and matters of an economical, civil, and political character. Nor, since

A little folly now and then,
Is relished by the wisest men,

do they intend to exclude those lighter articles of information, familiarly designated the chit chat of the day, which, while they may serve to amuse a weary or listless hour, have at the same time the higher effect of acquainting us with the character and customs of our Northern and Western neighbors, and connecting more closely the bonds of unity between us.

Feeling assured then, of their ability to meet the wishes of the Southern community, and to establish a paper on the most approved, useful and popular plan, and hereby pledging themselves that no exertion shall be wanting on their part, not only most fully to redeem, but even to exceed the promises they make, they respectfully solicit the patronage of the good people of South Carolina and her sister States.

The CHICORA will be printed on an imperial sheet, of the very best paper and type, and shall be embellished with portraits of our distinguished men, and views illustrative of our scenery. The price will be $5 per annum, payable upon the delivery of the first number.

N. S. DODGE,
B. R. CARROLL.

March 31, 1842.

IMPORTANT WORK.

Now in Press, and will shortly be published, a Dictionary of

ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AND MINES.

BY ANDREW URE, M. D., F. R. S., &c.

Illustrated with 1,241 *Engravings!*

THIS is, unquestionably, the most popular work of the kind ever published, and a book most admirably adapted to the wants of all classes of the community. The following are the important objects which the learned author endeavors to accomplish—

1st. To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist, and Tradesman, in the principles of their respective processes, so as to render them, in reality, the masters of their business; and to emancipate them from a state of bondage to such as are too commonly governed by blind prejudice and viscious routine.

2dly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Drysalters, Druggists, and Officers of the Revenue characteristic descriptions of the commodities which pass through their hands.

3dly. By exhibiting some of the finest developments of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent practical school for students of these kindred sciences.

4thly. To teach Capitalists, who may be desirous of placing their funds in some productive branch of industry, to select judiciously, among plausible claimants.

5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to become well acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes which are so apt to give rise to litigation.

6thly. To present to Legislators such a clear exposition of the staple manufactures, as may dissuade them from enacting laws, which obstruct industry, or cherish one branch of it, to the injury of many others.

And, lastly, to give the general reader, intent, chiefly, on Intellectual Cultivation, views of many of the noblest achievements of science, in effecting those grand transformations of matter to which Great Britain and the United States owe their paramount wealth, rank and power among the nations of the earth.

The latest Statistics of every important object of Manufactures are given from the best, and usually from the Official authority, at the end of each article.

The Work will be printed from the second London Edition, which sells for $12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in new brevier type, and will make about 1400 pages. It will be issued in twenty-one semi-monthly numbers, (in covers) at twenty-five cents each, on delivery.

☞ To any person sending us five dollars, at one time in advance, we will forward the numbers by mail, *post paid*, as soon as they come from the press.

To suitable agents this affords a rare opportunity, as we can put the work to them on terms *extraordinarily favorable*. In every manufacturing town, and every village, throughout the United States and Canada, subscribers ean be obtained with the greatest facility.—Address, post paid, Le Roy Sunderland, 125 Fulton street, New York.

***To every editor who gives this advertisement twelve insertions, we will foward to order, one copy of the whole work, provided the papers containing this notice be sent to the New York Watchman, New York.